

1
Wigston Urban District Council



1.	Mr. Didsbury	B. 415
2.	Mr. Morley Parry	A. 419421
3.	Mr. Parry	A. 405
		A 114

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1967

Incorporating a report on
the sanitary circumstances
of the District prepared
by H. Deamer, M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. W. Kind, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

ROBERT WILLIAM KIND M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &
Cleansing Superintendent.

H. DEAMER M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector &
Deputy Chief Cleansing Superintendent.

A. BOYLE M.A.P.H.I.

(Appointed 1st April, 1967.)

Additional Public Health Inspector.

T. TOWNSEND M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(Left June 1967 - post not filled at 31.12.67.)

Clerk/Typist

Miss S. WADE

Area in acres 3,416
 Rateable value at
 April 1st. 1967 ... £1090.782
 Sum represented
 by penny rate £4613
 Population
 (mid 1967) 26,630

Number of houses
 occupied 8,729
 Additional occupied
 houses combined with
 shops 131
 Number of houses owned
 by the Council 1,404

BIRTHS

Live Births Legitimate
 Male 297
 Female 259
 Total 556

Illegitimate
 Male 18
 Female 20
 Total 38

Stillbirths
 Male 2
 Female 3
 Total 5

Total live births
 Male 315
 Female 279
 Total 594

Birth rate per 1,000
 estimated population .. 22.3

DEATHS

Deaths All causes
 Male 89
 Female ~~107~~ 112
 Total ~~196~~ 201

Deaths from puerperal
 causes NIL

Deaths of Infants under
 one year

Male 1
 Female 5
 Total 6

Deaths of Infants under
 four weeks of age

Male 1
 Female 3
 Total 4

Death rate per 1,000
 estimated population .. 7.4.

Infant mortality per
 1,000 live births 10.0

Causes of Deaths

Year ending 31st December,
1967.

Registrar General's Classification	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and paralytic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	-	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	4	4	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Malignant neoplasms, lymphatic and other	12	11	23
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	5	25	30
18. Coronary disease, angina	26	16	42
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease	6	15	21
21. Other circulatory disease	6	2	8
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	7	5	12
24. Bronchitis	7	3	10
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of the prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	2	15	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	89	112	201

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no deaths from this disease during 1967. Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice, and a further two cases of non-pulmonary disease.

Two further cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to reside in the district.

The total number of cases residing in the district at the close of the year was as shown:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	25	15	40
Non-pulmonary	NIL	4	4
Totals	25	19	44

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified:

Scarlet fever	.....	3
Measles	.....	187
Dysentery	.....	1
Paratyphoid fever	.....	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

No formal action was necessary during the year.

A. REPORT
ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE WIGSTON URBAN DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

H. DEAMER, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

1. WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the urban district by the Leicester Water Department. Fluoridation is not practiced. The supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The reduction has continued in the number of complaints received annually regarding rust discoloured mains water which inter alia caused staining of white textiles in washing machines and spin driers.

Of the 26,630 persons living in the 9,100 houses in the district all but four persons have an internal mains water supply. These four are in two isolated farm houses with a well water supply.

Examination of water

(a) Mains water

Eleven samples taken for bacteriological examination were reported satisfactory.

(b) Well Water

Two samples of well water taken for bacteriological examination after filtration by a household candle type filter were reported satisfactory.

(c) Swimming Bath water

Swimming Pool		
No. of samples	Coliform organisms	Colonies per mill. (plate)
16	NIL	0
1	-	200
1	-	180
1	-	17
1	-	16
1	-	3
1	-	3
22	-	
Foot Bath		
No. of samples	Coliform organisms	Colonies per mill. (plate)
1	NIL	0
1	-	2
2	-	

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Every part of the urban district is sewered with the exception of the east part and Kilby Bridge. Consequently only 46 dwellings are not drained into public sewers and more than half of these have water closets drained to septic tanks and filters or cess-pools.

During the year a septic tank and filter was constructed to enable water closets etc. to be provided to a service garage at Kilby Bridge.

Sewers have been extended as housing estate development has proceeded. New trunk surface water sewers have been constructed from Leicester Road and Bull Head Street to the River Sence and the sewage works extensions completed.

3. CESSPOOLS AND CLOSETS

It is estimated that there are 10,749 water closets in the district. The number of pail closets has been reduced by one to 14 by a conversion.

There are 19 cesspools and 10 septic tank and filter plants in the district. The contents of cess-pools and pail closets are removed and disposed of by the Council free of charge.

4. SHOPS ACT, 1950

Although the administration of the Act in many aspects runs parallel with work done and inspections made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, 196 inspections were made specifically under the Shops Act, 1950, mainly in connection with Sunday and evening closing and trading in exempted goods on Sundays and on the Early Closing day.

Experience in the administration of the Shops Act over a number of years and the coming into being of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, has led me to the conclusion that the Shops Act, 1950 should be repealed as soon as there is Parliamentary time to do so, with the possible exception of some of the welfare provisions not already included in the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The working hours and conditions of employment of the majority of shop assistants are now well controlled by full employment of workers in all industries and shop workers organisations. Consequently, very few, if any, shops remain open until the statutory closing hour let alone after it and therefore shop assistants will not miss the outdated protection of the Act if it is repealed and Shops Inspectors will be able to devote time to more important duties knowing that the welfare of the shop worker is still protected by the Health, Safety and Welfare provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, as they stand or with modifications.

With the abolition of the Shops Act, 1950, the shop keeper, Shops Inspector and the enforcing authority would be released inter alia from such ludicrous positions as permitting the occupier of a multi-trade shop governed by Part 1 orders to sell for instance a pair of ladies gloves but not a pair of mens gloves during the statutory half day holiday.

Inspections

General 41
Others 122
Night and Sundays33

	<u>Contraventions</u>		<u>Notices</u>	
	Found	Remedied	Served	Complied with
Sunday Trading	1	0		
Trading on $\frac{1}{2}$ day holiday	1	0		
Half day closing	9	2		
Employment of young persons	3	0		
Assistants $\frac{1}{2}$ day holiday	16	4		
Posting of Abstract	1	0		
			1	6
	31	6	1	6

5. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Periods between collections - January 1st to
December 31st, 1967.

Collection cycle in days	No. of times cycle achieved			
	Wigston Fields Gang	South Gang	Trade Gang	Meres Gang
7	33	44	51	37
7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	1		6
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			1
7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3			
8	1			2
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1			
9	1	1		1
9 $\frac{1}{2}$				1
9 $\frac{3}{4}$		2		
10				
10 $\frac{3}{4}$				1
11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1			
13 $\frac{1}{2}$		1		
14	1			1

The refuse collection fleet comprises 2 - 16/18 cu.yd fore and aft tippers, 2 - 35 cu.yd. and 1 - 50 cu.yd. compression vehicles. As will be seen from the above table a satisfactory collection cycle has been maintained throughout the year due in no small measure to the operation of the incentive bonus scheme.

The Council decided to extend the paper sack system of refuse storage to a further 750 Council houses during the financial year 1968/69 in view of the success of this system at 120 Council houses. The extension has had to be deferred for a year, however, in view of the national financial crisis and the government's request for restraint by local authorities on capital schemes.

The Council were unsuccessful in an appeal to the Ministry against the refusal of the Planning Authority to permit land at Kilby Bridge to be used as a refuse tip. Fortunately, 13 acres of land abutting the existing Magna Road tip has been made available for tipping and will give tipping space for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining suitable land on which to tip refuse, discussions have taken place between officers of the Council and officers of neighbouring authorities with a view to the provision of a refuse incineration plant, suitably placed to serve the consortium of local authorities.

6. TRADE REFUSE

The demand for the collection and disposal of refuse from commercial premises increases each year and one vehicle with four collectors and a driver is engaged almost full time on this work.

The income derived from such collections during the financial year ending 31st March, 1968, was £2083 compared with £1,881 during the preceeding year.

Special collections of bulky and other refuse were made from 86 houses.

During 1966 trade refuse charges were reviewed and it was decided to empty one dustbin free at wholly trade and business premises and raise the charge from 10/- to 12/6 a quarter for each subsequent bin emptied. As these revised charges only operated from the 1st October, 1966, the full implications could not be ascertained until the end of 1967.

7. SALVAGE

Whilst it has been possible to dispose of all the waste paper salvaged during the year the price obtained per ton has been so low due to the national glut and collections by merchants so sporadic that the refuse collectors interest in this work has waned. During one period of the year the post of paper baler was vacant.

107 tons of paper and card were sold during the year ending 31st March, 1968, and realised £514 15s 1d.

This drop in tonnage and revenue results from three causes:

- a) lessening of the demand for waste paper;
- b) price reduction;
- c) inability to retain labour to bale the paper.

8. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

710 complaints received:

185 concerning infestations by rats and/or mice.
260 concerning defective dustbins.
265 concerning public health and housing matters.
786 premises were visited relating to nuisances and
defects.

Visits and inspections - Initial and return.

Accumulations	39
Animals kept	13
Animal Boarding Establishments	2
Clean Air Act	7
Caravan Act	10
Civic Amenities Act	4
Disinfection	7
Dirty premises etc.	15
Drainage	159
Dairies and Milkshops and Milk Regulations	1
Food premises and Food and Drugs Act	165
Factories Act	33
Housing and Lodging Houses	178
Ice-cream sampling	25
Improvement Grants	950
Infectious diseases and food poisoning	66
Interviews - telephone	401
others	275
Meat and Food inspection	221
Milk sampling	22
Miscellaneous	225
Nuisances	623
National Assistance Act	19
Noise Act	41
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	122
Overcrowding	5
Public conveniences	62
Prosecutions	-
Pet Animals Act	3
Rat and Mice Destruction (including visits by Rodent Operator)	645
Rent Act	2
Refuse collection, disposal and haulage	1338
Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards	9
Shops Acts	196
Schools	-
Water supply	28

Specimens and swabs etc.

Faeces 29

Notices

	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st January	8	70
Issued during year	0	660
Complied with	8	690
Statutory action taken	Nil	Nil
Outstanding on 31st December	0	40

Regulated Buildings

One residential caravan has been removed from the district after being situated in Park Road for over 20 years. There are now only 2 residential caravans permanently situated in the district - one at Cooks Lane and one at Crow Mills.

9. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Due to the shortage of staff duties under this Act were not given priority during the latter half of the year but general inspections were made at all new premises and at premises where there was a change in occupiers. A reasonable number of re-inspections were made and due to the previous intensive work carried out under the Act in Wigston the slackening off enforced by staff shortage has not caused an undue concern.

Class of Premises	No. registered during year	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
Offices	2	33	7
Retail shops	5	160	96
Wholesale shops and warehouses	1	11	0
Catering establishments and canteens.	1	15	1
Total	9	219	104

Under section 48 of the Act, where an accident in any premises to which the Act applies causes loss of life or disablement of a person employed at the premises, notice of the accident must be sent to the local authority.

Four non-fatal accidents occurred at retail shops, the causation being:

1. collapse of a check out seat;
2. slipping on a wet surface;
3. lifting a heavy ramp;
4. striking head on a wall mounted fire extinguisher.

One accident occurred at a wholesale shop and another at a catering establishment and arose from:

1. a collapsing ladder;
2. slipping while moving a beer barrel.

Details of all accidents are forwarded to the Ministry of Labour quarterly.

Analysis of contraventions.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Cleanliness	3	4
Temperature and thermometers	13	9
Ventilation	1	0
Lighting	4	4
Sanitary conveniences	9	8
Washing facilities	4	2
Floors, stairs and passages	7	6
(repair, safety, obstruction etc.)		
Dangerous machines	3	1
First Aid general provisions	3	10
Posting of Abstracts of Act	11	7
	<u>58</u>	<u>51</u>

10. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

One of the two licensed premises closed during the year. At the remaining establishment sales are mainly of birds and fish.

11. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

There is one licensed establishment in the district which is some distance from the town centre. It is well conducted and serves an extremely useful purpose insofar as inter alia it is used for the reception of stray dogs from the police and animal welfare organisations. Before the premises were put to this use complaints were received periodically of noise from dogs housed overnight in the dog compound at the side of the police station. The licensed establishment has accommodation for 56 dogs.

12. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 and 1966;
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

I wish to again place on record my appreciation of the co-operation received from food traders in the field of food hygiene.

The success of the combined efforts of the food traders and public health inspectors is best illustrated by the negligible number of complaints received from customers of insanitary practices in food shops, cafes etc. and the freedom of the townspeople from serious food bourn diseases during the year.

Perfection has not been reached, however, and the inspectorate is perturbed to find on many occasions that equipment and materials provided are improperly used or not used at all. Examples are wash-basins and sinks used as storage receptacles, hot water geysers not switched on or lit, and detergents and detergent/sterilizers not used.

There is an indication of a slight reduction in the number of mobile food shops and an improvement in the construction and equipment of such shops trading in the district.

I appeal to the operators of these shops to take special care to ensure that the hot water tanks are kept replenished and other items of hand washing equipment, soap, clean towels and nail brushes are always available as the opportunities for a driver/salesman to soil his hands are numerous.

Unsound food and foreign objects in food.

Complaints received and investigated under this heading included:

1. wire staple in a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet of Swedish butter;
2. nail in a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet of New Zealand butter;
3. Australian Spider Beetle (ptinus tectus) in a carton of baby rusks;
4. mould in a sausage roll;
5. mould in a pork pie;
6. piece of string in a tin of cream;
7. piece of glass in a bottle of milk.

All these complaints were thoroughly investigated but in no instance was it considered that the institution of legal proceedings was the best method of dealing with the matter or would be successful.

Premises Inspected	Visits made	Contraventions	
		Found	Remedied
Bakehouses	1	-	11
Butchers	12	18	13
Cafes	7	3	1
Canteens, kitchens etc.	6	6	1
Flour & sugar - confec- tionery shops	13	7	4
Fish & chips & fishmongers	14	5	7
Greengrocers	8	10	2
General grocers	48	53	12
Licensed premises	8	9	26
Mobile shops	16	30	25
Slaughterhouses	2	1	1
	135	142	103

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/63.

<u>Dairies and distributors of milk</u>	<u>Dairies</u>	<u>Distributors</u>
---	----------------	---------------------

Number on register	2	28
--------------------	---	----

Bacteriological Milk Samples

Untreated	NIL
Pasteurised	7
Sterilised	5
	<u>12</u>

All samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

Ice-cream

82 premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

One firm operate a fleet of vehicles retailing soft ice-cream.

19 samples were taken from 5 different manufacturers, 3 of the samples being of soft ice-cream.

GRADE 1	17
GRADE 2 .	2
GRADE 3	0
GRADE 4	0
	<hr/>
	19

Meat and other Foods Inspection

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the district has been conducted in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

Disposal of condemned food

The following foods were surrendered, condemned and disposed of by deep burial at the Council's Refuse Tip:

	Tons	Cwts	Lbs
Meat from slaughterhouse		15	3
Meat at retail shops		1	74
Canned meat		1	18
Other canned foods		8	79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	6	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Knacker yard

There is one establishment in the district and it has been well conducted.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	307	-	-	2267	434	-
Number inspected	307	-	-	2267	434	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	114	-	-	192	102	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than than tuberculosis.	38.2%	-	-	8.9%	24%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases sub- mitted to treat- ment by refrig- eration.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally con- demned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

13. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

During the year I was privileged to be permitted to attend a short course on Noise Control at the University of Aston in Birmingham from which I obtained a great deal of both theoretical and practical information in this field of a public health inspector's work.

Like most other nuisances those arising from noise are in the main due to thoughtlessness, lack of consideration for other persons and can be abated. These are the playing of musical instruments and radios, noisy parties and the operation of household and commercial machinery late at night, barking dogs, banging car doors, using motor horns as a means of indicating arrival or departure from a place, defective silencers etc. on motor vehicles.

I am pleased to report that noise standards in decibels, for motor vehicles, are to be introduced in the next year.

A few noises, however, cannot be reduced to a tolerable level or absorbed at a reasonable expense. These emanate mainly from heavy industries such as metal fabrication and stacking carried out in the open air, all night road and rail traffic etc. Long term planning will place many noisy industries in special zones well removed from habitable buildings and foresight in the design of industrial buildings, the application of modern absorption materials to their inner surfaces with the provision of insulating screens round machines giving off high frequency noises will benefit both the workers and nearby residents.

Factory noises retained by the thick fabric of the building readily escape through doors and windows, especially when they are open. Consequently, architects and industrialists can reduce the escape of noises and vibrations from premises by giving thought to the positioning of windows and doors in relation to dwellings, keeping closed as long as is possible windows and doors which must face dwellings and making use of insulating and absorption materials and screens.

56 complaints were received, 50 of these being on a petition relating to one nuisance arising from the delivery of fish at a transfer depot. 19 visits were made to 7 premises. 2 informal notices were served and 2 complied with.

The complaints related to noise from:

1. fish lorries unloading late at night;
2. car and van belonging to a market trader leaving house early in morning;
3. banging of house doors;
4. radio and piano;
5. woodworking machines at a private house;
6. barking dogs.

All the nuisances were abated; the one relating to fish lorries being resolved by re-routing the lorries to arrive at the Wigston premises during the day-time.

14. RODENT CONTROL - PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT,
1949.

During the year Mr. Albert Kerridge retired from the post of Rodent Operator after 14 year's service with the Council.

a) Sewer Baiting

There are approximately 800 sewer manholes in the district.

During the year two treatments of the sewers were carried out for the destruction of rats, one in March and the other in October, using pin head oatmeal as a bait base and fluoracetamide as a poison. During the treatments initial poison baits were laid in 375 manholes and 3 to 7 days later follow-up baits laid in manholes where a take was recorded.

	No. of manholes baited	Take of bait		
		Nil	Part	Complete
Initial baiting March, 1967	160	109	7	44
Follow-up baiting	51	40	10	1
Initial baiting October, 1967.	215	206	7	3
Follow-up baiting.	10	10	0	0

It will be noted that during the initial baiting in March, 1967, complete takes were recorded at 44 manholes and at only one on the follow-up treatment, indicating the success of the initial treatment. The success of the March treatment is further indicated by complete takes at only 3 manholes being recorded during the initial baiting in October, 1967, compared with 44 during the March treatment.

b) Surface treatments

Under this heading 645 inspections were made at 238 properties.

Approximate number of properties to be protected - -
9650.

No. of properties inspected as a result of:

a)	Notification	185
b)	Survey under the Act etc.	53
		<u>238</u>

No. of properties found to be infested:

a)	Rats	131
b)	Mice	32
		<u>163</u>

A charge is made for the services of the Rodent Operator at business premises but dwelling houses are treated free of charge.

15. HOUSING

To assist the appropriate Committees to prepare future programmes relative to the building of further Council dwellings a restricted survey was made of occupied sub-standard houses in the district and a maximum "life" allocated to them.

It was estimated that 122 houses should be condemned as unfit within the next 5 years, a further 38 houses in the succeeding 5 years and soon after the expiration of this 10 year period a further 35 houses.

Outside this slum clearance programme a further 45 dwellings will be demolished during road improvement works etc. If the families in these 45 dwellings outside the slum clearance programme are to be re-housed by the Council during the next 5 years the total number of houses which will be required to re-house the families and those families displaced by the first 5 year programme will be around 167.

It is apparent that re-housing on this scale cannot be done without building further Council houses.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1. a) Total no. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.) 1634
- b) No. of inspections made for the purpose .. 2253
2. a) No. of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 9
- b) No. of inspections made for the purpose ... 9
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 9

Removal of unfit houses

Clearance areas represented during year: NIL

Individual unfit houses represented: NIL

Demolition of unfit houses

Clearance Areas

Area No. 35 (Part):	21, 23, 25 Moat Street.	3
Area No. 43 (Part):	35, 37, Gladstone Street, 39, Victoria Street.	3
Area No. 46:	24, 26, 28, Long Street.	3
Area No. 47:	42, 44, 46, 48, 48a, 50 Bell St.	6
Area No. 48:	2, 4, 6, 8, Church Nook.	4
Area No. 52:	43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 and 57, Manor Street.	8
Area No. 53:	35, 37, 39, Clarkes Road.	3
Area No. 54:	20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36, Saffron Road.	9

Individual unfit houses

1, Frederick Street.	1
5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, Burgess Street.	6
	<hr/> 7

Unfit houses closed

NIL

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:

- a) after informal action by local authority...101
b) do. formal do. do. do. NIL

New houses

Total number of applicants for Council Houses at end of year	.....	312 (278)
Applications received during year	....	126 (137)

Programme of local authority houses

Erected during year	....	24 (36)
In course of erection at end of year	...	NIL (64)

Total of post war houses completed

Local authority	... 1068 (1044)
Private enterprise	... 4205 (4029)

* Figures in brackets are those for 1966.

Improvement Grants -
Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958 -
House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 -
Housing Acts 1957 - 1964.

Due to the progress made with slum clearance and the improvement of houses under the two grant schemes there are no dwellings in the urban area without an internal water supply, sink and private water closet, and very few, if any, without a ventilated larder.

The Council have resolved that having regard to the complication of formalities in declaring small and limited improvement areas, endeavours should be made to carry out the provisions of the Acts by agreement with relevant owners and tenants.

House to house surveys have been made on a limited scale since 1964 to ascertain the houses which could be improved but during the last quarter of 1967 visits were made to over 800 houses which formed the bulk of the remaining houses in the district thought to be capable of Standard Grant improvement and several follow-up letters and literature sent to owners.

The propaganda spread during surveys, visits to houses for other purposes, talks to local gatherings and the distribution of ministerial literature and leaflets produced in the Health Department has, and will, continue to encourage applications to be made for improvement grants, especially from owner/occupiers of houses, of which there are a relatively large number in Wigston.

The 1967 survey revealed that the majority of owner/occupied older houses were well equipped with standard amenities, many only lacking an inside water closet. It is estimated that the number of houses lacking all standard amenities, excepting a larder, is not more than 350 and the total of improveable houses 400.

Of the houses surveyed:

25 had only 2 bedrooms and restricted space at the rear making improvement difficult;

37 had bathrooms downstairs, but only 2 bedrooms and no room for the installation of an internal water closet;

32 had a bath in a bathroom and a hot water system but no inside water closet;

13 had a bath and hot water supply not in a bathroom i.e. in sculleries etc., but no inside water closet.

88 had a bath and basin in a bathroom and a hot water system, but no inside W.C.

	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>	<u>Standard Grants</u>
No. of applications received	N	35
No. approved		35
No. of dwellings improved during year	I	29
Applications from owner/occupiers	L	10
Applications from owners of tenanted houses		25

Amount paid in grants.

Discretionary	NIL
Standard	£2273

16. FACTORIES

There are 157 factories on the register.

a) Inspections

Premises	No. of Inspections	Defects found	Defects remedied	Notices served.
Factories with mechanical power	20	6	4	3
Factories without mechanical power	0	0	0	0
	20	6	4	3

b) Outworkers

No. of local firms employing outworkers	..... 21 (22)
No. of local outworkers employed by such firms	..... 78 (147)
No. of outworkers outside district employed by local firms	..... 87 (131)
No. of local outworkers employed by firms outside district	..... 41 (58)
No. of outworkers in district	..... 119 (205)

(employed during the 6 months preceeding August,
1967.)

* figures in brackets for 1966.

The various trades carried on at factories in
the urban area are:

Agricultural machine repairing
Baking
Babywear making
Bar-fitting and plastic fabricating
Biscuit manufacture
Boot and shoe manufacture and incidental trades
Boot and shoe repairing
Building and joinery
Carton adaption and repairing
Concrete batching
Corset making
Cycle repairing
Cotton waste and bobbin recovery
Dyers and finishers
Drum and instrument making
Electrical component making
Electro plating
Electric vehicle making
Engineering - general
Engraving

Continued.

Trades in the area (continued):

Football jersey and stocking making
 Film laminators
 Furniture repairing
 Grain drying
 Heating element making
 Hosiery making, dyeing and finishing
 Ice-cream making
 Iron founding
 Jersey fabric making
 Knacker
 Knitted outerwear making
 Laundry
 Lighting and electronic engineering
 Milk pasteurising
 Motor vehicle repair and maintenance
 Non-ferrous metal foundries
 Paper baling
 Plant hire
 Pattern making
 Plastic moulders and colourers
 Portable buildings
 Pre-cast concrete manufacture
 Printers
 Photographic lithographers
 Radio and television receiver repairing
 Railway wagon repairing
 Sausage, meat pie and cooked meat making and preparing
 Slaughtering
 Spring manufacture
 Tailoring
 Woodworking and case repairing
 Wood last making
 Worsted spinners
 Wool packing
 Waterways maintenance.

Factories Act, 1961.

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the
 Factories Act, 1961.

PART I

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.				
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	157	20	3	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)				
	157	20	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	Referred By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)			NIL		
Overcrowding (S.2)			NIL		
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)			NIL		
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)			NIL		

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	Referred By H.M. Insp.	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient.	1				
b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4			
c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)					
Total	6	4			

PART VIII

Outwork
(Sections 133 & 134)

	No. of out-workers in August list required by S.133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served and prosecutions.
<u>Wearing apparel</u> - Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	119				

17. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1958.

Again it is pleasant to report that there is no serious industrial smoke problem in the district and the number of domestic fireplaces and boilers burning bituminous coal is declining.

13 recorded visits and 7 observations of emissions from industrial chimneys and one industrial bonfire were made at 7 premises.

4 nuisances were recorded; 3 formal notices served and 4 complied with.

One industrial boiler has been converted to burn gas instead of coke fuel and the chimney of another boiler fitted with a grit arrestor.

18. STAFF.

In April, 1967, the vacant post of Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Chief Cleansing Superintendent was filled.

At the 31st December, 1967, the post of Additional Public Health Inspector vacant since June, 1967, had not been filled. Consequently, for about the whole of the year the inspectorial work of the Department had to be carried out by the Chief and one inspector.

APPENDIX 'A'

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor to the Wigston Urban District Council for the following report:

RAINFALL IN 1967

At Wigston U.D.C. Sewage Farm.

In the County of Leicester

Diameter of Funnel 8 inches

Height of top above ground 9 inches

Height of ground above sea level 259 ft.

	Total Depth	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. or more	.04 in. or more
January	1.11	.22	19	8
February	2.37	.85	17	9
March	1.34	.48	12	9
April	1.85	.47	17	9
May	4.50	.88	27	20
June	1.98	1.42	7	3
July	1.14	.33	12	7
August	1.48	.25	18	11
September	1.87	.29	20	13
October	4.28	.88	21	16
November	1.35	.57	16	8
December	The only figures recorded for this month were for the 5th - .03, and 6th - 0.16, and on the 7th the rain guage was out of order and remained so until the middle of February, 1968.			
No total depth figure has been given as this of course cannot be accurate.				

